

nal 17 is extended substantially through the body member 10 it has been found that there is a tendency to apply more pressure at the free end 18 causing uneven wear on the stippling cover member 20 at that point. For this reason the journal 17 preferably ends substantially at the central portion of the body member 10 and about opposite the operating handle 14.

The stippling cover member consists preferably of a material having the characteristics of a short nap extending outwardly from a resilient base or one that will absorb only a limited amount of paint and tends to hold a film of paint on its surface. A carpeted material has been found to give satisfactory results when used for this purpose.

Preferably the carpeted material is formed or woven into a cylindrical shape as shown at 22. Where sheets of carpeted material are used, juxtaposed edges are joined together through the base portion 23 as at 26 so that the nap or surface portion 24 will close over and conceal the junction thus formed. By so joining the two ends by sewing at this point the seam line will not show up on the finished surface. The weaving of the carpeted material originally into this cylindrical shape is at present an expensive operation and the sewn seam gives excellent results.

The cylindrical cover member or sleeve 22 is made to fit snugly over the body portion 10 and needs to be held to it by friction only. For best results the body member should be properly trued as by a lathe. The inner or under part of the stippling cover may be given a coat of lacquer or similar material insoluble in paint thinner which tends to prevent paint from seeping between the cover and roller 10 causing the cover to stick to the roller and prevent removal.

The edges of the stipple cylinder are rounded or beveled as at 25. This may be accomplished by trimming the nap without cutting the base portion. By so forming the edges, edge lines do not appear upon the painted wall and an evenly stippled surface is obtained.

In performing the process with this tool, the wall surface is first covered with paint to a desired thickness. The same stipple cylinder 22 may be used for heavy or light stippling depending upon the thickness with which the paint is applied with the brush to the wall. A thick coat gives a heavy stipple while a lighter coat gives a proportionately lighter stipple. The surface of the stipple cylinder is then preferably given a preliminary coating of paint as with a brush. The two painted surfaces are then placed in contact with each other to form a seal between them of paint.

This seal is then broken as by rolling the roller stippler backward or forward over the painted wall surface breaking the seal and forming the stipple effect, not through the impression of the nap on the painted wall, but through the suction created from pulling the one painted surface from the other. If the two surfaces are slid over one another this effect will not be obtained.

The painted surface with which the stippling is being done need not penetrate the paint film or touch the under surface. Only a sufficient contact is necessary to form a paint seal and a suction breakage thereof.

For this purpose the stippler described herein performs admirably. The soft nap does not

penetrate the paint film to the wall surface breaking the paint film or forming holes into which dirt and grime may penetrate.

The stippling covers can be easily removed from the roller and washed out after an operation. If colors are to be changed, another cover can be quickly placed on the roller. The roller will last indefinitely and the replacement cost of the cover is small. Where glazing or starching is to be done over a painted or stippled surface, the roller strippler can be used to efface the brush marks.

By the use of this invention, stippling and the use of stipple paint will be increased and again regain its popularity. The use of the roller stippler makes stippling work more economical, less tedious for the worker and gives a more uniform and satisfactory finish.

One application of paint to the roller strippler surface will suffice to stipple an entire job where the rolling is continuous. The stippler thereafter holds substantially the same amount of paint for sealing purposes. Through this method the paint on the wall to be stippled may be allowed to set longer than where the usual brush is to be used. A cleaner operation results as there is less danger of paint dripping from walls and ceilings.

Structural modifications and changes are possible without departing from the spirit of the invention. All such modifications and changes are intended to come within the scope of the appended claims.

I claim:

1. In a stipple cover for a roller stippler a carpeted material formed into a cylindrical member, the inner side of the cylindrical member having a lacquer coating.

2. In a roller for stippling painted walls, a cylindrical body member, a supporting frame journaled in one end of said body member and having a handle portion, a cylindrical stipple cover slidable on to and off the other end of said body member, said stipple cover frictionally engaging said body member and being rotatable therewith, said stipple cover having a coating of lacquer insoluble in paint thinner on its inner surface to prevent paint from seeping through said cover to said body member to adhere said cover to said member.

3. A roller device for stippling walls, which comprises in combination, a cylindrical body member, a supporting frame including a journaled portion and a handle member, said journaled portion extending into one end only of said body member and terminating at substantially the central part thereof, the handle having a return bend from the journaled portion and extending outwardly from said body member at substantially the central part thereof, said body member being covered with a removably mounted carpeted material frictionally engaging the body member and having a base portion with a coating of lacquer insoluble in paint thinner on its inner surface to prevent paint from seeping through said cover to said body member to adhere said cover to said member, and an outwardly extending nap portion, the nap portion of said carpeted member being beveled on its edges short of the base portion.

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